

as one of the best grasses of the Volga River region of eastern European Russia.

ANDROPOGON SORGHUM. 24478. A sorghum introduced from Northern Manchuria.

ARISTOTELIA MACQUI. 23451. A shrub native to Chile. The small berries have the flavor of bilberries and are used to considerable extent by the native population in Chile; the berries are also used in coloring pale wines. This shrub exceeds the orange in hardness.

CHRYSANTHEMUM CORONARIUM. 24075. An ornamental annual introduced from China; much grown by the Chinese.

GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM. 24545. An upland cotton introduced from Turkestan.

GUIZOTIA ABYSSINICA. 24902. An annual legume, indigenous to tropical Africa. An oil is expressed from the seeds, that is used for culinary, as well as technical purposes.

MEDICAGO RUTHENICA. 24451. An alfalfa indigenous to sandy and stony regions of Siberia, extending east to the region of Lake Baikal and into China. This is a favorite forage for the stock kept by the Mongolian nomads of this region and should be tested in the driest and coldest parts of the Northwest, especially where the most extreme cold comes at times without snow on the ground.

MEDICAGO FALCATA. 24452. An alfalfa, native of Europe and Asia, extending from Sweden to China. One of the most characteristic and dominant plants in Tomsk Province, Western Siberia. It is highly regarded by the natives as a pasture plant and for hay. Worthy of thorough trial in all regions where the common alfalfa suffers from winter killing.

PISUM SATIVUM. 24599. A sugar pea introduced from France. The variety is distinguished by its fiberless pods that can be used in a manner similar to string beans.

RUBUS SPECTABILIS. 23452. The salmon-berry of Oregon, California and New Mexico. The fruit is red, yellow or salmon in color, and very similar to the raspberry.

TRIFOLIUM LUPINASTER. 24458. A clover indigenous to the steppes of Siberia, extending north to the Arctic Circle.